

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 OCT 23 The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN
has been enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 4 OCT 30 CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
NEWS 5 NOV 03 JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 6 NOV 10 CA/CAPLUS F-Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS 7 NOV 10 STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version
8.01c now available
NEWS 8 NOV 20 CA/CAPLUS to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased
to 50,000
NEWS 9 DEC 01 CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 10 DEC 11 CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 11 DEC 14 WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 12 DEC 14 GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and
functionality
NEWS 13 DEC 18 CA/CAPLUS pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
with preparation role
NEWS 14 DEC 18 CA/CAPLUS patent kind codes updated
NEWS 15 DEC 18 MARPAT to CA/CAPLUS accession number crossover limit increased
to 50,000
NEWS 16 DEC 18 MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
NEWS 17 DEC 27 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 18 JAN 08 CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
NEWS 19 JAN 16 CA/CAPLUS Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 20 JAN 16 IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
NEWS 21 JAN 16 WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS 22 JAN 22 CA/CAPLUS updated with revised CAS roles
NEWS 23 JAN 22 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with patent applications from India
NEWS 24 JAN 29 PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 25 JAN 29 CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
multiple databases
NEWS 26 FEB 13 CASREACT coverage to be extended
NEWS 27 Feb 15 PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
NEWS 28 Feb 15 RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
NEWS 29 Feb 23 KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 30 Feb 26 MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 31 Feb 26 EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
NEWS 32 Feb 26 TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
NEWS 33 Feb 26 IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 34 Feb 26 CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000
to 300,000 in multiple databases

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006..

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

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0.21

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:02:40 ON 07 MAR 2007

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 6 MAR 2007 HIGHEST RN 925228-12-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 6 MAR 2007 HIGHEST RN 925228-12-2

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=> E "25 HYDROXYVITAMIN D"/CN 25

E1 1 25 AZA-19-NORCHOLESTA-1,3,5(10-TRIEN-3-O1)/CN

E2 1 25 HP 9-4/CN

E3 0 --> 25 HYDROXYVITAMIN D/CN

E4 1 25 HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1-A HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN N-TERMINAL FRAGMENT)/CN

E5 1 25 KD ELONGATION FACTOR 1-BETA (LEISHMANIA MAJOR STRAIN FRIEDLIN)/CN

E6 1 25 KDA DEHYDRIN-LIKE PROTEIN (CORNUS SERICEA GENE ROD25)/CN

E7 1 25 KDA ENDOPROTEASE (SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA ASCOVIRUS 1A GENE ORF088)/CN

E8 1 25 KDA OOKINETE SURFACE ANTIGEN PRECURSOR (PFS25) (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM STRAIN 3D7 GENE PF10-0303)/CN

E9 1 25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1007)/CN

E10 1 25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1249)/CN

E11 1 25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1829)/CN

E12 1 25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1830)/CN

E13 1 25 KDA PROTEIN DEHYDRIN (SOLANUM SOGARANDINUM)/CN

E14 1 25 MCD 4/CN

E15 1 25 NCD 13/CN

E16 1 25 NCDV 14/CN

E17 1 25 ND 15/CN

E18 1 25 NDV 14/CN

E19 1 25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 2A-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN

E20 1 25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 3A-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN

E21 1 25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 4-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN

E22 1 25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 5-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN
 E23 1 25'-EPI-CEPHALOSTATIN 7/CN
 E24 1 25(27)-DEHYDROFUNGISTEROL/CN
 E25 1 25(27)-DEHYDROGITOGENIN DIACETATE/CN

=> E "25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D"/CN 25

E1 1 25-HYDROXYSITOSTEROL/CN
 E2 1 25-HYDROXYTACHYSTEROL3/CN
 E3 3 --> 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D/CN
 E4 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 1-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E5 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 1A-HYDROXYLASE (MOUSE STRAIN 129/SVJ GENE
 CYP27B1)/CN
 E6 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 24-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E7 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D-1A-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E8 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D-1A-HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN KERATINOCYTE GENE
 CYP1)/CN
 E9 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2/CN
 E10 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2 25-GLUCURONIDE/CN
 E11 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2 25-GLUCURONIDE METHYL ESTER/CN
 E12 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2 3-ACETATE/CN
 E13 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3/CN
 E14 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E15 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E16 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN KIDNEY)/CN
 E17 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN)/CN
 E18 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (MOUSE KIDNEY)/CN
 E19 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (SWINE CLONE 1AH54)/CN
 E20 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 23-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E21 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 24-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E22 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 24-HYDROXYLASE (RAT CLONE PCC24-8)/CN
 E23 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 24R-HYDROXYLASE/CN
 E24 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 25-GLUCURONIDE/CN
 E25 1 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 25-SULFATE/CN

=> S E3

L1 3 "25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D"/CN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	5.85	6.06

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:04:02 ON 07 MAR 2007

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=> s l3

L3 NOT FOUND

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=> s l1

L2 4377 L1

=> s l1/thu

4377 L1

863949 THU/RL

L3 163 L1/THU

(L1 (L) THU/RL)

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?

323558 CANCER?

460709 TUMOR?

483966 NEOPLAS?

L4 763440 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s l4 and l3

L5 52 L4 AND L3

=> s l5 not py>1999

7787126 PY>1999

L6 6 L5 NOT PY>1999

=> d ibib 1-6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:34433 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:76152

TITLE: Cell culture model for drug bioavailability

INVENTOR(S): Watkins, Paul B.; Schmiedlin-Ren, Phyllissa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5856189	A	19990105	US 1997-779596	19970107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-779596	19970107
REFERENCE COUNT:	3	THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:593943 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:242931

TITLE: Synergistic induction of HL60 cell differentiation by ketoconazole and 1-desoxy analogs of vitamin D3

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Xuening; Gardner, Jeffrey P.; Kheir, Ahmed; Uskokovic, Milan R.; Studzinski, George P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine, UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, 07103, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1997), 89(16), 1199-1206

PUBLISHER: CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706195 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:161606
TITLE: Actions of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D and synthetic
analogues on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Cramer, Scott;
Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA,
94305, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994),
9th(Vitamin D), 520-1
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706091 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:276673
TITLE: Vitamin D metabolism in human colon
adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells
AUTHOR(S): Cross, Heide S.; Peterlik, Meinrad; Egger, Helmut;
Schuster, Inge
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical School, University Vienna, Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994),
9th(Vitamin D), 174-5
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:326434 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:96002
TITLE: Actions of vitamin D3 analogues on human prostate
cancer cell lines: comparison with
1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. and Urology (D.M.P.), Stanford Univ. Sch.
Med., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(1), 20-6
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:622981 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:222981
TITLE: Antitumor formulations containing vitamin D3
derivatives
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57149224	A	19820914	JP 1981-35218	19810313
JP 01015484	B	19890317		
US 4391802	A	19830705	US 1982-356385	19820309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-35218	A 19810313

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:34433 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:76152
TITLE: Cell culture model for drug bioavailability
INVENTOR(S): Watkins, Paul B.; Schmiedlin-Ren, Phyllissa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5856189	A	19990105	US 1997-779596	19970107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-779596	19970107

AB A model utilizing cells for assessing oral bioavailability and potential drug-drug interactions of pharmacol. agents is described. The model subjects cells (e.g., Caco-2 cells) to conditions that result in reliable expression of catalytically-active CYP3A4 at levels that appear to be comparable to levels present in mature enterocytes. These conditions include plating of selected clones on an extracellular matrix, exposure to $1\alpha,25-(OH)_2-D_3$ for a defined period of time, and the presence of serum in the medium. The model is useful for defining the role of CYP3A4 in limiting the oral bioavailability of many pharmacol. agents and in drug-drug interactions involving CYP3A4 substrates that are believed to occur largely at the level of the intestine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Pancreas, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
(adenocarcinoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT Pancreas, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
(carcinoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, adenocarcinoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 67-97-0D, Vitamin D3, analogs 19356-17-3,
25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 32222-06-3, $1\alpha,25$ -Dihydroxyvitamin D3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cell culture model for drug bioavailability)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:593943 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:242931
TITLE: Synergistic induction of HL60 cell differentiation by ketoconazole and 1-desoxy analogs of vitamin D3

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Xuening; Gardner, Jeffrey P.; Kheir, Ahmed;
Uskokovic, Milan R.; Studzinski, George P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine,
UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, 07103,
USA
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1997),
89(16), 1199-1206
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The goal of differentiation therapy is to induce cancer cells to stop proliferating and to express characteristics of normal cells. Vitamin D analogs, such as the deltanoids, are being evaluated as differentiation agents in the treatment of several human cancers (e.g., myeloid leukemias); however, these compds. have a tendency to produce hypercalcemia in patients receiving therapy. A combination of a differentiation-inducing deltanoid with a compound that blocks entry of calcium into cells (e.g., ketoconazole) may offer a new approach to differentiation therapy and address the problem of hypercalcemia. We investigated whether various ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations would alter cellular differentiation or intracellular calcium homeostasis in comparison with deltanoids used alone. Cultured human leukemia HL60 cells were treated with ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations. Markers of differentiation (expression of CD11b and CD14 antigens and of non-specific esterase) were measured by flow cytometry and cytochem.; cell cycle distribution was measured by flow cytometry of propidium iodide-stained cells. Expression of differentiation-related genes was assessed by northern blotting and immunoblotting, and changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis were monitored by fluorescence anal. of fura-2-containing cells. Ketoconazole strongly potentiated the differentiating activity of the deltanoids, which exhibited low potency when used alone. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations had little effect on HL60 cell-cycle distribution, although the cells did stop proliferating and they differentiated. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations produced only minor changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis compared with changes produced by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, either alone or in combination with ketoconazole. These results suggest that ketoconazole may be useful in combination with vitamin D analogs in the differentiation therapy for myeloid leukemias.

REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The goal of differentiation therapy is to induce cancer cells to stop proliferating and to express characteristics of normal cells. Vitamin D analogs, such as the deltanoids, are being evaluated as differentiation agents in the treatment of several human cancers (e.g., myeloid leukemias); however, these compds. have a tendency to produce hypercalcemia in patients receiving therapy. A combination of a differentiation-inducing deltanoid with a compound that blocks entry of calcium into cells (e.g., ketoconazole) may offer a new approach to differentiation therapy and address the problem of hypercalcemia. We investigated whether various ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations would alter cellular differentiation or intracellular calcium homeostasis in comparison with deltanoids used alone. Cultured human leukemia HL60 cells were treated with ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations. Markers of differentiation (expression of CD11b and CD14 antigens and of non-specific esterase) were measured by flow cytometry and cytochem.; cell cycle distribution was measured by flow cytometry of propidium iodide-stained cells. Expression of differentiation-related genes was assessed by northern blotting and immunoblotting, and changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis were monitored by fluorescence anal. of fura-2-containing cells. Ketoconazole strongly potentiated the differentiating activity of the deltanoids, which exhibited low potency when used alone. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations had little effect on HL60 cell-cycle

distribution, although the cells did stop proliferating and they differentiated. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations produced only minor changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis compared with changes produced by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, either alone or in combination with ketoconazole. These results suggest that ketoconazole may be useful in combination with vitamin D analogs in the differentiation therapy for myeloid leukemias.

IT 1406-16-2D, Vitamin D, analogs 19356-17-3, Ro 8-8892
32222-06-3, Ro 21-5535 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 124409-59-2, Ro
24-2287, 124409-60-5, Ro 24-2090 165811-45-0, Ro 25-9887
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic induction of HL60 cell differentiation by ketoconazole and 1-desoxy analogs of vitamin D3)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706195 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:161606

TITLE: Actions of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D and synthetic analogs on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells

AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Cramer, Scott; Feldman, David

CORPORATE SOURCE: School Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994), 9th(Vitamin D), 520-1

CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110

PUBLISHER: de Gruyter

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB It is shown that benign and malignant human prostate carcinoma cells possess VDR and that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D treatment can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. Although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D action, analog data indicates that addnl. factors contribute to determining the magnitude of the biol. response. The strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D, may indicate their pot. use as an addnl. therapeutic option for treatment of prostate cancer.

AB It is shown that benign and malignant human prostate carcinoma cells possess VDR and that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D treatment can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. Although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D action, analog data indicates that addnl. factors contribute to determining the magnitude of the biol. response. The strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D, may indicate their pot. use as an addnl. therapeutic option for treatment of prostate cancer.

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm, carcinoma, calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells)

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm, carcinoma, inhibitors, calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(prostate gland carcinoma, calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells)

IT 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 32222-06-3, Calcitriol
32222-06-3D, Calcitriol, analogs 50648-94-7, 1,24,25-Trihydroxyvitamin D3 83150-76-9, Octreotide 112965-21-6, MC 903 124409-58-1
134404-52-7, EB 1089

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate

carcinoma cells)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706091 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:276673
TITLE: Vitamin D metabolism in human colon
adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells
AUTHOR(S): Cross, Heide S.; Peterlik, Meinrad; Egger, Helmut;
Schuster, Inge
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical School, University Vienna, Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994),
9th(Vitamin D), 174-5
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Since the intrinsic antiproliferative potential of vitamin D steroids might depend on metabolic activation or degradation, pathways of [3H]25-(OH)2D3 metabolism in Caco-2 cells were explored. The observations point to a central role of 1,25(OH)2D3 in the regulation of oxidative 25(OH)D3 metabolism in Caco-2 cells; 25(OH)D3-1 α hydroxylase apparently is sensitive end-product inhibition, whereas 1,25(OH)2D3 seems to be required to induce 25(OH)D3-24-hydroxylase activity. The latter effect may reflect the ability of 1,25(OH)2D3 to promote differentiation in colon carcinoma cells.

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(vitamin D; metabolic pathways of 25-(OH)2D3 in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, adenocarcinoma, metabolic pathways of 25-(OH)2D3 in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells)

IT 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxycholecalciferol
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(metabolic pathways of 25-(OH)2D3 in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:326434 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:96002
TITLE: Actions of vitamin D3 analogs on human prostate cancer cell lines: comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. and Urology (D.M.P.), Stanford Univ. Sch. Med., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(1), 20-6.
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Data from epidemiol. studies has suggested that vitamin D deficiency may promote prostate cancer, although the mechanism is not understood. The authors have previously demonstrated the presence of vitamin D receptors (VDR) in three human prostate carcinoma cell lines (LNCaP, PC-3, and DU-145) as well as in primary cultures of stromal and epithelial cells derived from normal and malignant prostate tissues. The authors have also shown that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 [1,25-(OH)2D3] can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. In the present study the authors compared the biol. actions of 1,25-(OH)2D3 to those of a series of natural vitamin D3 metabolites and several synthetic analogs of vitamin D3 known to exhibit less hypercalcemic activity in vivo. In ligand binding competition expts., the authors demonstrated the following

order of potency in displacing [3H]1,25-(OH)2D3 from VDR: EB-1089 > 1,25-(OH)2D3 > MC-903 > 1,24,25(OH)3D3 > 22-oxacalcitriol (OCT) > 1 α ,25-dihydroxy-16-ene-cholecalciferol (Ro 24-2637) > 25-hydroxyvitamin D3, with EB-1089 being .apprx.2-fold more potent than the native hormone. No competitive activity was found for 25-hydroxy-16,23-diene-cholecalciferol. When compared for ability to inhibit proliferation of LNCaP cells, MC-903, EB-1089, OCT, and Ro 24-2637 exhibited 4-, 3-, 3-, and 2-fold greater inhibitory activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3. Interestingly, although OCT and Ro 24-2637 exhibit, resp., 10 and 14 times lower affinity for VDR than 1,25-(OH)2D3, both compds. inhibited the proliferation of LNCaP cells with a potency greater than that of the native hormone. The relative potency of vitamin D3 metabolites and analogs to inhibit cell proliferation correlated well with the ability of these compds. to stimulate prostate-specific antigen secretion by LNCaP cells as well as with their potency to induce the 25-hydroxyvitamin D3-24-hydroxylase mRNA transcript in PC-3 cells. In conclusion, these results demonstrate that synthetic analogs of vitamin D3, known to exhibit reduced calcemic activity, can elicit antiproliferative effects and other biol. actions in LNCaP and PC-3 cell lines. It is noteworthy that although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-(OH)2D3 action, the analog data indicate that addnl. factors significantly contribute to the magnitude of the biol. response. Finally, the strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3 suggest that these compds. potentially may be useful as an addnl. therapeutic option for the treatment of prostate cancer.

TI Actions of vitamin D3 analogs on human prostate cancer cell

lines: comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3

AB Data from epidemiol. studies has suggested that vitamin D deficiency may promote prostate cancer, although the mechanism is not understood. The authors have previously demonstrated the presence of vitamin D receptors (VDR) in three human prostate carcinoma cell lines (LNCaP, PC-3, and DU-145) as well as in primary cultures of stromal and epithelial cells derived from normal and malignant prostate tissues. The authors have also shown that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 [1,25-(OH)2D3] can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. In the present study the authors compared the biol. actions of 1,25-(OH)2D3 to those of a series of natural vitamin D3 metabolites and several synthetic analogs of vitamin D3 known to exhibit less hypercalcemic activity in vivo. In ligand binding competition expts., the authors demonstrated the following order of potency in displacing [3H]1,25-(OH)2D3 from VDR: EB-1089 > 1,25-(OH)2D3 > MC-903 > 1,24,25(OH)3D3 > 22-oxacalcitriol (OCT) > 1 α ,25-dihydroxy-16-ene-cholecalciferol (Ro 24-2637) > 25-hydroxyvitamin D3, with EB-1089 being .apprx.2-fold more potent than the native hormone. No competitive activity was found for 25-hydroxy-16,23-diene-cholecalciferol. When compared for ability to inhibit proliferation of LNCaP cells, MC-903, EB-1089, OCT, and Ro 24-2637 exhibited 4-, 3-, 3-, and 2-fold greater inhibitory activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3. Interestingly, although OCT and Ro 24-2637 exhibit, resp., 10 and 14 times lower affinity for VDR than 1,25-(OH)2D3, both compds. inhibited the proliferation of LNCaP cells with a potency greater than that of the native hormone. The relative potency of vitamin D3 metabolites and analogs to inhibit cell proliferation correlated well with the ability of these compds. to stimulate prostate-specific antigen secretion by LNCaP cells as well as with their potency to induce the 25-hydroxyvitamin D3-24-hydroxylase mRNA transcript in PC-3 cells. In conclusion, these results demonstrate that synthetic analogs of vitamin D3, known to exhibit reduced calcemic activity, can elicit antiproliferative effects and other biol. actions in LNCaP and PC-3 cell lines. It is noteworthy that although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-(OH)2D3 action, the analog data indicate that addnl. factors significantly contribute to the magnitude of the biol. response. Finally, the strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3 suggest that these

compds. potentially may be useful as an addnl. therapeutic option for the treatment of prostate cancer.

ST vitamin D3 analog prostate cancer

IT Neoplasm inhibitors

(vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT Antigens

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(PSA (prostate-specific antigen), vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT Prostate gland

(neoplasm, vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT Receptors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(vitamin D, vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT 67-97-0D, Vitamin D3, analogs 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3

32222-06-3, Calcitriol 50648-94-7, 1,24,25-Trihydroxy vitamin D3

103909-75-7, 22-Oxacalcitriol 112965-21-6, MC-903 124409-58-1

124409-59-2, 9,10-Secocholesta-5,7,10(19),16,23-pentaene-3,25-diol,

(3 β ,5Z,7E,23E)- 134404-52-7, EB-1089

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT 53112-53-1, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3-24-hydroxylase

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:622981 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:222981

TITLE: Antitumor formulations containing vitamin D3 derivatives

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

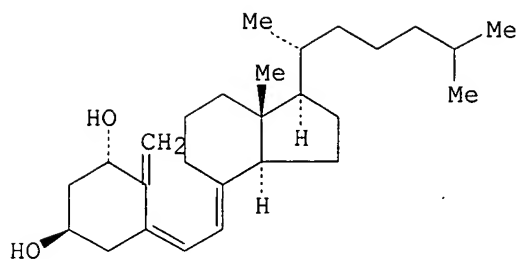
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 57149224	A	19820914	JP 1981-35218	19810313
JP 01015484	B	19890317		
US 4391802	A	19830705	US 1982-356385	19820309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-35218	A 19810313

GI



I

AB Antitumor formulations contain vitamin D3 derivs. For example, 1 mg
 1α-hydroxyvitamin D3 (I) [41294-56-8] was dissolved in 60 g
 triglycerides, and 3 mg sorbic acid as a stabilizer was added. The mixture
 was encapsulated such that each capsule contained 1 µg I. The
 antitumor activity of I was demonstrated in patients with leukemia.
 ST vitamin D3 deriv neoplasm inhibitor; hydroxyvitamin D3
 neoplasm inhibitor
 IT Neoplasm inhibitors
 (hydroxyvitamin D3 derivs.)
 IT 19356-17-3 32222-06-3 41294-56-8
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antitumor formulations containing)

=>
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---Logging off of STN---

=>
 Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	55.89	61.95
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.68	-4.68

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:29:25 ON 07 MAR 2007

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PASSWORD:

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